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impresses an American statistician. Having always controlled immigration and encouraged only arrivals from the home country and of similar stock, Australia has preserved a homogeneity unequaled by any other colonial territory. Australia is not only a white man's country but a Britisher's country, and this fact has had a decided influence on her institutions and economic development.

The volume contains an excellent map of Australia prepared with the assistance of the commonwealth meteorologist. Many interesting charts are also included in the yearbook. A chart on page 140 shows the growth of the population in Australia, separately for each sex, from 1860 to 1918, as compared with the rate of increase in the United States from 1790 to 1860. Presumably this rate of increase for the United States is chosen as representing approximately the period of development through which Australia is now going. It is of interest that up to 1895 the Australian rate for males was similar to the United States rate, but since that date it has been falling very far behind. On the other hand, in the case of the females the Australian rate did not fall behind the United States rate until 1914, and it is still not very far behind. This increase in the female population reflects the change from a pioneer country to a settled country. As a matter of fact, Australia contains now more women than men, the excess of women being about 1.67 per cent. In 1859 Australia's population was a little over one million and in 1918 it was about five millions, the greatest increase occurring during the first thirty years of settlement. Maximum immigration is recorded during the five-year period 1881-85, at which time it reached 224,000. Since that time it has been on a decline; for the five years 1911-15 the number was 100,000; for the period 1916-18, however, owing to the departure of many Australians to the battlefields, a net loss through emigration of 136,000 is shown. The total increase through immigration from 1861 to 1918 is 770,000.

Australia's deliberate policy of maintaining racial unity at the cost of slower development is the outstanding fact in a survey of its statistical record.

E. A. GOLDENWEISER.

Special Tables of Mortality from Influenza in Indiana, Kansas, and Philadelphia, Pa., September 1-December 1, 1918. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Government Printing Office, 1920. Pp. 181.

These tables, which were prepared under the supervision of Dr. William H. Davis, Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, and with the coöperation of the United States Public Health Service, constitute an important body of material for statistical analysis of mortality caused by the pandemic of influenza in the United States in the latter part of 1918. The detail in which the special tabulations were made was the result of numerous conferences on the part of an inter-departmental board representing the medical and statistical offices of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, and of suggestions from others who are interested in the epidemiology of the disease. It is the most voluminous and detailed mass of mortality data on this subject that has been made available at any one time in this country.

The chief value of the tables lies in the material which they afford for analysis. No attempt has been made in the bulletin to present analyses of the data, with the exception of a few summary tables and graphs showing the mortality rate among persons of different ages and sexes in certain larger cities in Indiana and Kansas, and in Philadelphia, for the two states as a whole, and for rural portions of the two states. The fact that the population estimates according to age, sex, occupation, and geographic division, as well as for other groups and classes of population, were of doubt-

ful value, rendered any attempt at detailed or refined analyses impracticable. The population estimates for 1918, as is well known, are uncertain because they were too far away from the preceding census. The serious disarrangement of the ordinary distributions of population according to sex, age, occupational, and other groupings caused by the unusual conditions prevailing during the war was another factor which undoubtedly accounts for the absence of more detailed analyses of the data presented. To some extent these handicaps have been overcome by using the proportionate mortality method; but for obvious reasons the results are not so satisfactory as could be desired.

The bulletin, therefore, will become more valuable as soon as the final figures are announced for the census of 1920. Then more dependable estimates of the various population groups can be made and the material can be used in more detailed as well as more accurate ways.

The value of the bulletin lies in the raw material which it offers for statistical analysis. The deaths from influenza and pneumonia are given in considerable detail according to age, sex, occupation, month of occurrence and broad occupational groups. It creates an excellent precedent for the publication of special bulletins giving in sufficient detail for statistical analysis the number of deaths from epidemic and other important causes. For more than one reason, therefore, it is an important contribution to a statistical literature.

EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER.

United States Public Health Service.